13. Lastly, although it is impossible to say how much of the 3½ lakhs of revenue which the Government propose to give up would go to the areca garden owners, it is certain that it would do away with the present obnoxious and pernicious system, which both harasses and demoralises the people, keeps the cultivator in bondage to the middleman, and places upon him a pecuniary burden which is much greater than the direct yield of the impost to the State.

14. It must be admitted that if it were not for its attendant evils the Sayer duty would be a very convenient method of taxation; and for the people a light land assessment with the sayer duty would have been more welcome than a heavy land assessment without the sayer duty. Sayer has in theory at least its own advantages in that it is regulated by the a tual yield, and consequently does not press heavily in a bad year; and it also provides certain safe-guards against theft, since under the Sayer Rules a person will not be able to dispose of supari easily unless his name is in the registers. But although these advantages may be said to exist, the drawbacks of the present system are so great that these advantages must be sacrificed for the sake of relieving the raiyats from an intolerable burden; and as regards the State itself it is confidently hoped that the sacrifice of 3½ lakhs of revenue will be more than compensated for by the increased prosperity of an important and deserving section of the population, which might be safely expected to result from the raiyat being relieved of an impost amounting to Rs. 13 per acre.

No. G. 5639—G. M. 232-06-9, dated 14th March 1907.

Whereas the lands described in the annexed schedule, and measuring approximately 371 acres and 16 guntas, are required for the purpose of locating the Indian Institute of Science associated with the name of the late Mr. J. N. Tata;

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to assign to the Governor-General of India in Council, with effect from the 14th day of March 1907, the exclusive management of and full jurisdiction over the said lands for so long as the said lands are used for the purpose aforementioned.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan of Mysore.

Schedule of boundaries of the lands assigned for the Indian Institute of Science.

The lands comprised within the boundaries defined below and forming part of the catchment area of Sankey's Reservoir, Bangalore :—

The boundary line on the east commences from the point where the nulla to the north of the Sankey's Reservoir Pontoon shed joins the tank bed, and thereafter runs northward along the Sankey's Reservoir bed, crosses the road leading from the Butts to the Tumkur road, and joins the feeder channel of the Reservoir just above this road. This channel thereafter becomes the boundary along the remaining portion of the east, and along the north and west, till it meets the old Tumkur road running behind the Maharaja's Mills. The boundary to the south is the continuation of the road along Sankey's Reservoir to the junction of the present Tumkur road and from thence along the proposed road to meet the old Tumkur road.

No. 7845—San. 166-06-4, dated 7th March 1907.

It is hereby notified for general information that the places mentioned hereunder in the district of Shimoga will be deemed to be infected areas for the purposes of the Regulations issued with Notifications Nos. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96 and 9384—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898, under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation :—

Place.	*Taluk.*
Dasakoppa	Sagar.
Hosur Camp	Kumsi Sub-Taluk.